THE MIKADO FACE TO FACE. VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN TO THE COL-LEGE OF YEDO-SKETCH OF THAT INSTITU-TION-DESCRIPTION OF THE CEREMONIES

ORIGINAL ADDRESS BY AN ENGLISH SCHOLAR -MINUTE PERSONAL VIEW OF THE MIKADO.

19ROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. YEDO, May 7.—The Mikado, say the ancient chroniclers of Japan, sits motionless throughout the day upon his throne, moving neither hands nor feet nor the features of his countenance. He speaks only to the Kuanbaku or to the great Ministers of the Dai jo kuan. When he eats, no person beholds him except his highest private attendants. When he sleeps, the Empress alone watches him. Modern writers even as recent as those who compiled the court recents of the last Japan-eae year, admit but little modification of these strict usages. They allude to the various changes of Imperial dress, which the practice of granting audiences to foreigners appears to have demanded, to the ceremonies connected with the blackening of the teeth and the shaving of the cyclrows, and to the gradual admission of an increased number of the loftier nobility to the personal presence of the sovereign. But until the present time, it may fairly be said the old traditions of seclusion and secrecy have been retained with tolerable fidelity. There is no reason to doubt the truth of the statement that, up to the close of last year, only a very limited number of the most distinguished subjects had enjoyed the privilege of a direct interview. The Kuga Iwakura has stated that, notwithstanding his individual rank, he was never presented to the Mikado until he received his appointment to the office of U-dai-jin, just before sailing to America. But, however all this may be-and there is no cause to suspect that it is either untrue or greatly exaggerated-the time has certainly arrived when the native historians, if they aim at accuracy in their narratives, must set aside the old theory of their monarch's inability to be approached and seen by the outer world. inddenly breaking through the conventional trammels of centuries, he has, within the past few months, exhibited a disposition to participate in public affairs, and a determination to examine the general progress of the practical institutions of the country, at least equal to that of average European rulers.

This particular change is, in one respect, the natural

result of the universal change throughout the Empire. With the whole energies of the nation directed toward the work of introducing and familiarizing the most ad vanced systems of training and development, it would have been impossible for the sovereign alone to maintain a conspicuous indifference, and thus to withhold the stimulus of his recognition from the active work in hand. The manifold new political necessities would not have allowed him to do so. As it happened, however, there is sufficient evidence that the obligations of duty are heartily seconded by the Mikado's own inclinations All his ministers declare this to be the case, and apart from the probable willingness of a young prince to be relieved from the irksome restraints which surrounded his an-cestors, the circumstances of his entrance into public life favor such a belief. His accession occurred during the turmoil of impending revolution, when he was just of an age to be peculiarly excited by the stirring events which agitated his capital (then Miako), and which threatened at one period to endanger his peaceful occupation of the throne. Before he was 17 he was tranferred from the tranquil court of the West to the more active atmosphere of the present seat of government and was almost immediately brought into contact with the representatives of the foreign powers, whose presence in Japan had been the direct cause of the overthi the Siogun's system and the restoration of his house to netual power. From the first he is said to have manifested an engerness to make himself acquainted with external forms and customs. For a while this wish was gratified by frequent visits to contiguous places of orical interest, to famous shrines, and the like, and by such mild entertainments as military reviews and the sort of open air diversions which could be brought within the limits of his spacious castle-grounds. Gradually, we are told, he desired still further to enlarge the scope of his observations, and especially to examine the insti-tutions established under his nutbority, and, of course, with the essential formality of his sanction, in which for eigners were assisting the labors of his own people. How to overstep the barriers of prejudice without unbecom ing abruptness was a problem which, we may believe disturbed for some time the meditations of his counse. ors. It seems probable that a course of progressiv interviewing" was one of the easy methods adopted to bring about this end. As I mentioned at time, the visit of Mr. Soward, a year and a haif age, was, on this account, a very welcome circumstance. It enabled the Mikado's advisers to take the first step-the only one that costs-without serious difficulty. That gentleman having been admitted, it be came a simpler matter to introduce, in turn, certain gen tlemen engaged in the administration of various dep In this way Gen, Capron and his party, Mr. Verbeek, Gen. Williams, and others, were presen The path having beer thus opened, Imperial visits in return were projected, and, one by one, were carried on First came the inspection of the ship-yard, foundery, and dry-dock, at Yokosuka, 30 miles down the bay. Then followed, successively, a review of the Japanese fleet, off Yedo; a brief scrutiny of the chief hospital and meda morning call at the of Education, upon whose premises the Indus-trial Exhibition is held; and, finally, the more elaborate and extended examination of the national college, which took place yesterday, and which must not pass without a special description, partly because the nstitution itself, more than any other now in existence. contains elements upon which the future importance of Japan depends, and partly because the Mikado, recog-nizing this fact, and prolonging his visit beyond all precedent or expectation, thereby afforded opportunities for observation in return which had never before pre-

The great school of Yedo certainly deserves a more minute attention, on its own account, than I am just now able to bestow upon it, but a few words concerning its origin, progress, and present condition will not be its origin, progress, and present condition will not be misplaced. It was established—first as a place of military instruction—under the Government of the last Taikun, about five years ago. Owing to the political disturbances of that period, its advancement was not rapid, and it rose to importance only after the establishment of the new authority, in 1868. For a time its management appears to have been somewhat chaotic, numbers of teachers having been employed, without may definite plan eithe of separate or combined action. In 1869, Mr. G. F. Verbeck, an American gentleman of long experience in the education of the Japanese, was appointed to superintend the fereign departments, and since that time a certain degree of order and regularity has been introduced, although, from various causes, the institution is yet far from being in a thoroughly organized condition. At the outset, and indeed for more than a year, very little beside languages were taught by the foreign teachers. Anxious to retain a certain share in the work of popular educa tion, the Japanese insisted on assuming the burden of certain studies-among them mathematics-and undertook the preparation of incoming scholars in the ele mentary work of acquiring European tongues. It is needless to say that the time thus occupied was almost wholly wasted. Whatever mathematical eleverness the Japanese may have-and they are not without distinction in this respect—their methods are so at variance with those required by foreign training that it was found necessary, after a long series of useless experiments, to start afresh under the guidance of foreigners. With the want of confidence which I have once of twice before spoken of, the authorities seemed to prefer running out their own course of error, and satisfying themselves at the expense of their students, to accept ing the advice of those who were competent to lead them in the right direction. About six months ago, a radical alteration was made, with the apparent belief that if the reversal of the former plan of operations were sufficiently arbitrary and radical, an immediate improvement must be expected. And to some extent there was an improvement. The number of scholars was reduced from over 1,200 to about 500, and all the native teachers were dismissed. But as the mistake of the old regime was to limit the studies to a too narrow range, that of the new was to amplify them beyond all reason. By exercising a great deal of caution, it has been found possible to reconcile the vast projects of the officials with the capublities of the pupils; but the strain sometimes bears very severely upon the latter. I thoroughly believe that in most countries, and with lads of the average docility, patience, and industry, an unwholesome pressure of this sort would have resulted in the ruin of the entire establishment. But the saving quality here has been in the students themselves. However variable the schemes and faucies of their patrons may have been, they have never faitered in the brightness of their temper or the devotion and assiduity of their labors. If they have felt that in many respects their efforts have been sacrificed, they seem to have found compensation in the assurance that, in others, they were enjoying opportunities such a And, resolutely animated by a determination to secure And, resolutely animated by a determination to secure inde.

For a Japanese the Mikado is very tall—I should say about five feet and nine inches. He is also slender, and couraged or thwarted by the disadvantages, they have worked their way to a condition of intelligence apparently adds to his night. When seated he seems

and culture, which, I can say without affectation, is the admiration and delight of these who are brought into the nearest relations with them. If the future career of meet of them fulfills the promise of their present pro-gress, there can be little hazard in believing that they will in due time have a dominant influence in shaping the intellectual course of their country, and will continue to exercise it for many years to come.

It is a singular fact that, among the advanced scholars of the College, the announcement of a visit from the Mikado created very little excitement. There was no especial curiosity to see him, and it was impossible to inspire any interest in the proposed ceremonies-an examination of scholarship by one who, although a could have no means of estimating individual proficiency, being too obviously a matter of form. I am, indeed, inmere clined to think that, after one postponements which were caused by bad weather and other circumstances, the whole affair was regarded with a feeling of impatience. More than once it was spoken of as a purposeless interruption of the studies. But ich preparations as were needed were perfected in the unvarying spirit of willingness to do the best that poss bly could be done with everything required. The only real anxiety displayed was by a few officers especially deputed from the castle, who, for a considerable time, had given a great deal of care to the repairing of a number of architectural defects in the exterior of the college buildings, to laying out anew and replanting the gardens, to filling with fresh and shining furniture the apartment set aside for imperial privacy, and to transporting various articles of furniture from the Mikado's residence for use, in case of need, on the momentous of casion. It was not entirely sure that the visit would take place on the day finally appointed until a message arrived, early in the morning, to say that the weather had been taken into consideration and declared satisfactory, and that the cortege would start forth at precisely 8 o'clock. In point of fact, it did not set out until an hour later, the interval being occupied in marshaling all the scholars into the broad read before the college gateway, to greet in a body the arrival of the eminent guest. Just before 9 o'clock there was a sound of " shat tering trumpets shrilling high," and a troop of mounted lancers, very brilliant in green jackets, red trowsers, and white-plumed hats, and with gay pennoncelles fluttering from their weapons, shot out from the inner wall of the castle, and gracefully unwound itself into a protecting ine for the passage of the imperial carriage. This swiftly followed, drawn by four of the best specimens of se ponies. This was a substantial but not partic ularly showy open vehicle, with the interior arranged for dation of three persons. The Mikado occu pied a seat at the back, provided , with arms like those of a European railway carriage, and two attendants were

The group of spectators, setting aside the scholars, was small; and, as the custom of cheering has not yet been introduced into this country, His Majesty passed on amid profound silence. But there was no kneeling or prostration-in fact, no demonstration of any kind. The Mikade has caused his objection to kneeling crowds to be publicly signified, and the Cabinet have not yet agreed as to what substitute for the expression of loyalty it is desirable to encourage. Rapidly alighting, the neares officers slightly bending their knees as he touched the ground, the Emperor entered the doorway, and walking with a peculiar erectness, disappeared for a few minutes from public view. He soon emerged, however, from the withdrawing-room consecrated and carpeted for his use, and, followed by his sword-bearer and the remainder of his retinue, proceeded to the exhibition hall, the passages over which he moved being covered with white inen-possibly for the additional protection of his slip pered feet, possibly to prevent him from missing the way. At one end of the apartment was a canopied platform upon which were placed a comfortable chair, a table and a "hi-bachi," or fire-bowl, with smoking utensils-which, by-the-by, were not used throughout the day. The table and the hi-bachi had been sent from the eastle, but it is a sufficient refutation of the notion that the Mikado cannot use furniture which has served for common mortals, that the chair was the chair of an American proprietor, covered with a lady's shawl kindly lent for the occasion. Upon each side of the platform were seats for the attendant noblemen and officers, and for the United States Chargé d'Affaires, who was the only foreigner present not directly concerned in the ceremonies of the day. All being suitably disposed, the exercises were promptly opened. It would not be particularly interesting to deribe in detail the various exhibitions of scholarship that were offered, but, as a single specimen, I will reproduce a brief original speech of greeting which was iclivered in English by a student 16 years old, of average,

delivered in English by a student 16 years old, of average, but in no respect superior ability in his class:

I an humble student, say: Since His Majesty has succeeded to the throne, the system of government has been greatly changed, and foreign intercourse is cetablished in a much more friendly way than before, and many civilized things are advancing. Among these important things the schools for education are first founded, because nothing can be done without knowledge or science. Now, these schools are, we suppose, far more necessary and important than the places of instruction for Chinese sciences which were introduced in the reign of Onlin. What was then called the lighest far more necessary and important than the macked in struction for Chinese sciences which were introduced in the reign of Onlin. What was then called the highest and best literature did not go far beyond the histories that only comprehend our country and China, their clas-sies, and poetry; now there are many sciences, each of which has its own practical use. Then, any one who ob-tained the above knowledges boasted that he was one of the learned men in the country; now a man cannot call himself wise unless he knows many sciences of civilized nations. Well, His Majesty has not only paid much atons. Well, His Majesty has not only paid much allen to literature, but he in person now visits the
ol, with his wakeful benevolence, which so encourand affects us that every one will be more assiduous
before, because we have never received such an
if up to this time. Henceforth, the whole country,
mow decidedly, under his good and humane admintion, will be giorious and bright with literature and
ice, from which many persons will become wise and
elettered. When I speak of the above address as original, I mean

that it was so in every sense-in idea, expression, and exact phraseology. And, unimportant though it may counties appear to many, the circumstances of its production may be of interest to those who care to glance at the mental processes of the Japanese youth. All the scholars of the higher English class were requested to prepare a speech of this kind, with the understanding that they were to be allowed the privilege of choosing for themselves which, of the whole, should be selected as best representing their thoughts and feelings. At first the suggestion created great consternation, not from any want of confidence as far as ability to produce a creditable composition was concerned, but solely from the diffi-

the suggestion created great consternation, not from any want of confidence as far as ability to produce a creditable composition was concerned, but solely from the difficulty of meeting so unprecedented a requirement as that of addressing the lofty sovereign of the Land of the Origin of the Sun. There was nothing to guide them. They might search the annals of the Court in vain. Nobody of common station ind ever before been admitted to the momarch's presence, still less allowed to open his mouth there, ctill less and less suffered to pour words into the ear of implesty streif. All these things had been regulated by very strict rules since the mythical days when Tensho-dai-jin reigned. For all conceivable occasions regular forms of speech had been laid down, but this was an inconceivable occasion. It was like sailing forth in the dark upon an unknown sea. These and other similar remonstrances were the first responses; but as they were unheeded, as well as all subsequent appeals for guidance or assistance, the work was presently performed according to the instinct and inspiration of each individual student. When all were fluished, some half-dozen were selected and offered by them, between which they could make no choice. It was indeed a matter of difficulty. All seemed to be equally well conjectived and properly to the purpose. The ultimate decision was as midch the result of accident as of anything else, and the duty of welcoming the Mikado fell to the author of the foregoing sentences. I wish to say again that, such as it is, there is not a touch of a teacher's hand in any part of the world.

When the Exhibition was in full progress, the scene, although an extremely quict one, was, in many respects, plearness, one as tasteful, as well imagined, and as daintily expressed a little speech for such an occasion as any yount of 16 years could have been expected to produce in any part of the world.

When the Exhibition was in full progress, the scene, although an extremely quict one, was, in many respects, plearness t ersome electes, and loosely gathered together at the maist. The trowsers were of red sile, prodigiously ample and of a texture—so—thick—and—inflexible—as to appear rificially distended and supported. Of this exact per onal aspect, I do not know how it is possible to give any ufficient or satisfactory idea by verbal representation, at linearized as photographs are forbidden, and as this cas the first opportunity that has ever been offered for retracted observation, I suppose the attempt must be made.

more at case, although, either from inclination or by rules of ctiquette, he allows himself few of the reliefs of position and attitude in which his followers freely indulge. The expression of his countenance is remarkably mild and affable, though invariably grave. His features have hardly any of the characteristics which are commonly recognised as Mongolian—a fact which may or may not assist in clucicating the vexed question of the origin of the Japanese people, since the Mikado represente, by as direct and pure a descent as any living person can, the first rulers of the present dominant race. His complexion is a little lighter than that of the average masculine native, but by no means so clear as that of the majority of the women. His forehead is high, not broad, and slightly retreating. There is little of the ordinary Asiatic narrowness and languor about his eyes; they are round, though not large, bright and incessantly active. His nose is prominent, and possibly a little broader than the Caucasian type, but not so much so as to be remarkable. His mouth and lips are rather large and full, speaking still according to a European and not an Oriental standard. The chin is long, and recedes in a mannor which might warrant a suspleion of lack of firmness, if the theories of physiognomists have any weight. A single glance shows that he has abandoned the ancient custom of shaving the eye-brows and blackening the teeth, although until recently, I believe, he followed in these respects the traditions of his predecessors. Finally, his hands are small and as delicately shaped as any fine lidy in Christendom.

Whatever may be said of his physical attributes, he unquestionably displayed on this occasion certain moral qualities which cannot be recalled without admiration. His endurance and patience are wholly beyond comparison. For nearly four hours he sat composedly surveying he proceedings (most of which must have been unquestionably displayed on this occasion certain moral leaves in Christendom.

Whatever may be said of

ATTITUDE OF THE WORKINGMEN.

RUMORS OF A COURT OF ARBITRATION-NEITHER EMPLOYERS NOR STRIKERS WILLING TO COM-PROMISE-RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS OF CAR DRIVERS.

The strikers, according to the reports of the employers, have expended their strength, and workingmen have only to return to labor, and to exert themselves in repairing the losses of the past few weeks. Tao statements of the workingmen, however, conflict in many in-stances with these of their employers.

Central Executive Committee of the Manufacturers' Association meets daily, and receives reports from the shops with which it has communication. these the Delamater Iron Works reported, yesterday, that all of their employes had resumed work upon the old terms. Nicol & Billerwell announced that their men had returned on Tuesday evening, and John Roach of the Morgan Iron Works informed the Committee that all of his men, 650 in number, had resumed work, and that he had 50 applicants beyond the complement required for his shop.

A. S. Cameron & Co. announced that all of their men. 150 in number, had returned, and that many of them stated that they would never strike again.

The Executive Committee has been informed, as says, upon the best authority, that the Citizens' Asso-

says, upon the best authority, that the Citizens' Assoclation has not tendered its services for arbitration between the employers and the employers. The Committee
has received a note from C. Pepper, as Manager of the
National Bureau of Migration, requestme a conference
for the adjustment of the pending difficulties.

The communication did not appear to emanate from a
sufficiently responsible source, and the Committee concluded to give it no attention. The members of the
Committee say that they are willing to avait themselves of any influence tending to a proper and
just solution of the differences between the employers and the employed, but they consider
it their daty to guard against influences
originating from irresponsible sources, and that arbitration can only be brought to bear after a more thorough
investigation of the subject. The employers, generally,
do not favor arbitration, as they cannot see any room
for it at present. A number of manufacturers, who had
heard that an arbitration was proposed, called at the

Bivers.

The Committee also stated that the carpenter work required in one of the largest buildings now in course of erection in this city will not be done by carpenters from New-York, but that journeymen from a distant city have been engaged.

en engaged. The Iron and Metal Workers' League was in session The Iron and Metal Workers League was in session during the day, and continued its payments to needy members. A portion of the pay-rolls were sent to Cleveland for the purpose of obtaining additional funds. A number of the late employes at the Morgan Iron Works were present, and contradicted Mr. Roach's statement that his shops were full, and claimed that half of his men were not at work. It was also claimed that the boiler-makers in the Delamater Iron Works had not returned to the shop.

men were not at work. It was also claimed that the boiler-makers in the Delamater Iron Works had not re-turned to the shop.

The workingmen say that the arbitration proposition is confined on their part to an offer for discussion be-tween the employers and themselves, and that they have not agreed to submit their claims to a self-chosen arbi-

Trator.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's employes are still out, with the exception of a very few men employed in finishing a limited number of machines, which are urgently required. The Singer employes say that the Company is pressed to manufacture the "Medium" machine, for which it has large orders. Efforts have been made to call the men hack, and several of them. machine, for which it has large orders. Efforts have been made to call the men back, and saveral of them were approached for that purpose, yesterday, but all overtures were rejected. The men announce that they intend to persist in their demand.

The strike in the furniture trade has virtually ended. A few of the men remain out, but it is apparent that they are not hopeful.

The German employing printers held a meeting at

ebner's hotel, in the Bowery, yesterday alternoon, the purpose of ferming an association, the object of ich is to regulate the relations between the employfor the purpose of forming an association, the object of which is to regulate the relations between the employers and the employes, in view of the new scale of prices which the German Typographical Union seeks to make permanent. An organization was affected as follows: President, M. G. Lauter; Vice-President, Nie. Mueller; Becretary H. Kirshner; Treasurer, D. Gerdts. The committee appointed at the previous meeting proposed as a compromise that an increase of 10 per cent should be effered, but the consideration of this question was postponed, as it was deemed best to confer with the English employers on the subject. A Conference Committee was appointed, including Messrs, Lange, Ladwig, Schluter, Gerdts and Voytts. It was reported that action had been taken by the German Typographical Union to obtain control of emigrant compositors at Castle Garden.

The stablemen on the Second. Seventh, Eighth, and Nioth-aves, Broadway, and Belt Rallroads struck yesterday for \$2 a day. They had been receiving \$1.50 for from 14 to 16 hours' work. The employers refused to make the concession, and on the Eighth-ave. line new men were employed.

men were employed.

TRADE OUTRAGES.

About noon yesterday a gang of over 200 strikers marched to the depot of the Second-ave. Railroad, and tried to persuade the drivers to stop work. Considerable disturbance was created, and a riot seemed immi-aent, when a number of officers of the Nineteenth Precinct appeared and arrested the follow able disturbance was created, and a riot seemed imminent, when a number of officers of the Nineteenth Precinct appeared and arrested the following: George Kelly, Arthur Mullen, Thomas Kearns, John Brawley, Francis Ellis, and John Wilson. They were taken to the Yorkville Police Court, where John Murphy, Superintendent of the Secondave. Railroad, made charges against them. They were all fined \$10, and held in \$1.60 ball each, for good behavior, except Mullen, who was discharged. Most of them were looked up in default of the fine and the ball.

James Reddy, a hack-driver, employed by a livery stable keeper at No. 892 Fulton-ave., Brooklyn, was assaulted and beaten, yesterday, by strikers, because he refused to join their ranks. The wounded man was sent to the hospital, and Timothy Hanlon, one of his assallants, was subsequently arrested.

PURCHASING RAILROAD GRANT LANDS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Can a railroad company give a clear title or warranty deed to persons purchasing land of the company when the land is heavily mortgaged to build the road!

A SUBSCRIBER.

Chicago, June 13, 1872. cago, June 13, 1872.

We are not aware that there is any difficulty in acquiring a clear title to the bonds of land-grant railroads built with the proceeds of lands issued under first or secoud mortgages. We think that most of these instruments contain a clause substantially like that in article 4 of the Northern Pacific Railroad's Mortgage, viz. ;

4 of the Northern Pacific Railroad's Morigage, viz.:

"And whenever sales of land shall be made by the
Company the payment to the Trustees of the proceeds of
such sale shall release the said lands so sold from the
lien of the mortgage; and the Trustees shall and will
thereupon execute to the purchaser therof, or to the
Company, a full and sufficient release of the said lands sold
as aforesaid, from the aforesaid lien, so that the purchaser shall hold and enjoy the same, free from any incumbrance created or existing by reason of this nortgage."

By a preceding requirement of the mortgage the money paid by purchasers of lands goes directly to the trustees of the bondholders and not to the railroad com-pany. A purchaser of these lands, therefore, is abso-lutely sure of a clear title.—(Ed.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

TEXAS.

HOW SOUTHERNERS REGARD THE SITUATION To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I am one of many thousands in the south who, when the war commenced, were the owners of good farms and slaves sufficient to cultivate them; who, without being politicians, were nevertheless measurably well informed on political subjects. I was a Secessio ist, not because I was in favor of Slavery per se, but be cause I saw this question had to be settled either for or against the institution at no very distant day, and I preferred that the evils of that settlement should fall upon myself, and not upon my children. I was always at heart opposed to Slavery, and would at any time have been glad to see the South rid of it, but the way was never opened until the war brought the change, with all the evils which I had feared, along with it. When the war terminated, the Southern people submitted in good faith to its inevitable results—emancipation and the relinquishment of the arbitrary right of secession. These being the only questions directly involved in the contest, were the only ones that were uni-versally admitted to be settled beyond all question.

There followed the Reconstruction laws of Congress

disfranchising some, enfranchising others, and estabhishing Boards of Registrars under military rule, by whose arbitrary ruling the right of a freeman to vote could be denied to him without appeal. From this law of Congress have sprung all the evils which have since arisen in the South. This law, with the establishment of military governments, has been the fruitful source from which all the corruptions, all the official outrages, all the disregard of law, right, or justice in the Southern States have had their being. These Boards of Registrars were composed, as a rule, of the most designing, unserupulous white men and ignorant colored men who were entirely governed by the whites, all selected with especial reference to their entire devotion to the party in power, and their willingness to be used as tools in furthering its designs. How did these men act I in very many cases in utter disregard of law, of justice, and their onths. They arbitrarily refused registration where men's politics did not sult them, and for that reason alone many Union men who had held out against the Confederacy to the last were refused registration, while others, who had done all in their power to ald and assist the Rebellion, were freely admitted to registration solely upon the ground that they then professed to be Republicans. In other cases they assumed the role of insulting and browbeating all who were known or believed to be opposed to them in politics, and when this would not answer their ends, they would put forward a negro registrar to abuse the party offering to register, until thousands, who were in every respect en titled to registration refused to present themselves, and never registered until in the last election for Congress men, and from this cause many (foolishly, I think), still refuse to do so. By means of these registrars, by the macking of ballot-boxes, and false returns, the elections for the various State and County offices were generally carried for the Republicans, and, being once in power, they have by the same corrupt practices held it to the present day. These Republicans who were thus elected to office were, nearly every one of them, either foreign adventurers or unscrupulous scoundrels who had been reared at the South, and uninformed colored men. Is it any wonder that with such material in our Legislatures it vas found an easy matter to bribe them to pass any law whatever? Is it anything but natural that the col members readily fell into the general stream of corruption when they saw their white leaders piloting th way f For myself, I do not blame these colored gentry. I feel no animosity toward them for what they have done. All my resentment is against white scoundrels who thus debauched them. Nor is my indignation confined to these State ithieves alone. I go beyond them, to Congress, and more especially to the President of the United States who had already set the example; who had shown that he thought it no disgrace to his high office to turn it into a pawn-broker's shop where everything of value might be pledged for such returns as the master of the shop might think proper to give. And now to what condition has this policy reduced the Southern States ! In what light, think you, the intelligent, the tax-paying, the honest, the indus trious non-office-holding citizens of the South view their present situation f When they look at their political conlition what do they see ! Their best men deburred from holding office; their States plunged in debt beyond the possibility of payment; their taxes, under the delusive pretext of free schools, and protect ion to life and property through a thieving police force, full eight times what they were before the war; the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial offices of their States in the hands of ignorant and corrupt partisans, before whom they neither expect nor are likely to obtain just treatment.

Such is the picture that the tax-payers of the South now have presented to them. Leit any wonder that under such a state of things, they at first became disgusted, then Indifferent, and finally hopeless of any escape by any conduct of their own from the situation which for years has been starting them in the face! Is it at all surplising that they have alternated at times between the desperate resolve that they would no longer submit to this state of things, but would resist the State authorities by force (no thought of resistance to the U.S. auholding office; their States plunged in debt beyond the

country; our hopes have died out; the lies that we are country; our hopes have died out; the lies that we are part of the free American people has passed away; patriotism has lest its significance to us, and we stand to-day ready to submit to any form of government that may be put up at Washington. The government that may be put up at Washington. The government generation have no thought of resisting any present generation have no thought of resisting any government that may be put up at Washington. The present generation have no thought of resisting any authority that may be exercised in the name of the United States, it matters not to them whether it be Republican, Monarchical or despotic. Southerners feel that the Northern people are responsible for the present state of affairs. They will never inaugurate any plan to arrest the threatened evil, but will let things drift as they may, adapting themselves to circumstances as they arise, as best they can, under the conviction that they can live under any form of government that the Northern people may be willing to submit to. It is a lamentable state of affairs, it must be confessed, but the Northern people must blame themselves alone for its existence. But while the Southern people feet thus, they are well pleased to see the Northern people at length arousing themselves to a perception of the true condition of the country, and to know that they begin to see the danger it is in, and are taking steps to avoid it. Southerners have no politics except opposition to Radical rule, and they are aimost unanimously determined to support Greeley and Brown. All the opposition you see and hear from the South to this course comes from old fossil Democratic of Democratic politicians who are seeking for office alone. There is not an intelligent man in the South, who are simost unanimously determined to support Greeley and Brown. All the opposition you see and hear from the South to this course comes from old fossil Democratic or Democratic politicians who are seeking for office alone. There is not an intelligent man in the South, who studies the interest of the country, or of his own section alone, who is not opposed to any Democratic nomination for President and Vice-President, and who is not in favor of defeating Grant and his Radical King of theeves by any and all means. But the Southern people are yet in the hands of the Philistines. The Radicals still hold the ballot-boxes. Grant still presents the bayonet; and it behooves the Northern people to see that by these means the voice of the Southern people be not stifled, or made to tell a tale to suit the schemers who thus give the vote of the South for whomsoever they choose.

Such are the feelings and opinions that present themselves to me when I calmly and dispassionately look at the past and the present and anticipate the future. Their only value consists in their being, in my opinion, representative of the feelings of all the Southern people who feel any interest in public affairs and whose minds are not warped by some peculiarity, some personal act of injustice or oppression, or some aspiration for office. While the people of the South have abandoned all idea of forcible resistance to the United States authority, candor compels me to say that there are feelings of the turned states are such orty, candor compels me to say that there are feelings of the United States authority, candor compels me to say that there are feelings of the United States authority, and the people of the South have abandoned all idea of forcible resistance to the United States authority, candor compels me to say that there are feelings of the United States Government for the treatment they have received, but nothing short of an earthquake could bring them to an craption. It depends upon the Northern people alone to determine whether these feel

GEORGIA. POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS AT ATLANTA-TOOMBS AND LINTON STEPHENS STILL AMONG

BOURBONS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Political discussions are becoming lively here at the capital. First, we had Judge Linton Stephens's speech, in the Representatives Hall, on the 13th, followed by some remarks from the redoubtable Gen. Toombs. Judgo Stephens's speech was extremely butter toward Mr. Greeley, squinting side-wise toward Grant. Indeed, a good many people here believe that the whole thing was concocted and designed as a flank movement in defense of Grant. Gen. Toomba's little movement in defense of Grant. Gen. Toemba's little speech was in perfect character. He was violent and abusive. He boasted of having "trampled the old flag under his feet a hundred times;" he avowed his uncompromising hostility to the Government; swore he would get a piece of chalk, carry it in his pocket; that he "would chalk every Greeley man, and then kick him out of the party!" He also declared that he "would rather vote for the devil and old John Brown's ghost, than for the nonlinees of the Cincinnati Convention." The General wound up his titade in his usual way. He gave "'The Oil Ship' to the God of storms, the lighting, and the gale."

A large number of respectable citizens of Atlanta having invited the Hon. Ben. H. Hill to express his views on the pressing issues of the day, that gentleman appeared has evening in the Representances Hall before an immense and enthusiastic audience. Mr. Hill is

peared has evening in the Representatives Hall before an immense and enthusiastic audience. Mr. Hill is known to have great talents for political discussion, our last night he displayed precument admitting. He was cool, collected, logical, and eloquent. In political dis-cussion he is a forman that even Toombe or Stephens would rather avoid. Even Toombe himself, after having

received a most thorough drubbing, proposed "three cheers for the speaker," and they were given with a hearty good will. Mr. Hill showed the soundness of the policy of heartly cooperating with the Chemnati Convention, and, after giving his reasons in full for the confidence he entertained in Mr. Greeley's interrity, ability, and magnanimity, he closed with an impressive appeal for harmony on the basis of the Cincinnati Platform.

Platform.

At the close of the address, Gen. Toombs was called for, and rising calmly, waved his immense feit hat toward the excited andience, telling them to "Go home, go home; you have listened to one of the most argumentative, cloquent, and able speeches ever delivered in Georgia. I do not agree with Mr. Hill; but he has the advantage of being with the people,"

FULTON. Atlanda, June 15, 1872.

KENTUCKY.

EX-GOV. MAGOFFIN'S OPINIONS—FOLLY OF A THIRD TICKET—GREELEY AND BROWN THE

MEN FOR THE PRESENT ISSUES. The following letter from Ex-Gov. Magoffin of Kentucky appears in the Lexington journals :

of Kentucky appears in the Lexington journals:

TEMPLE HALL, HARRODBURG, June 16, 1872.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter, I have to say that if wise counsels prevail at the Baltimore Convention I have little doubt of the result. The object of the Radicals is to divide the Democratic party and have an easy victory. Our object is laying aside the past, to tunic with the opposition to Grant. Liberal Republicans and Civil Service Reform men. Democrata, and every element of strength to beat him. If the Baltimore Convention is passive, falls to act firmly, declavely, unequivocally, the Democratic party will lose its organization and disband. If the Convention nominates a straight-out Democrate ticket, discord and division will be the result, and defeat is inevitable. Either course would be suicidal—but if laying aside all old issues softtied by the war it will bury the past prejudices and antipathies growing out of former bitter personal and political conflicts—If it will rise to the dignity of its true position by burying the past-and accepting in good faith the situation, and will act in accordance with accomplished facts, looking alone to the good of the country in the future, if butying the past and accepting in good faint has stated ton, and will act in accordance with accomplished facts, looking alone to the good of the country in the future, it believe we shall then be successful. Even then, we shall have no easy victory. It will require every man to do his duty. How then is the union of the opposition to Grant to be effected. Can we so any better than to indorse the Cincinnati platform and the Cincinnati nominees! Under other circumstances it might be wisdom to act otherwise, but with this ticket in the field, dividing preconcilably the Republican party, and ported as it is by the whole South, and by the wisces, the most just, and patricile of the old Abolition party, it government from ruin. The mission of the old Abolition party having been accomplished, I see no reason why we cannot in the future act with the truest, most ported as it is by the whole South, and by the wiscas, the most just, and particule of the old Abolition party, it seems to be the beet we can do to beat Grant to save the Government from ruin. The mission of the old Abolition party having been accomplished, I see no reason why we cannot in the future act with the truest, most donscientious and the best of them and they with as in securing the country from the dangers that threaten us.

* * * The work of the Abolitionists was effectually done, and could not be prevented. Slavery no longer exists in our land. That apple of discord in the Democratic party is removed, the next is free and clothed by law with all of his civil and political rights. The work is done—it is accomplished—it cannot be undone. The mission of the old Abolition party is accomplished. Greeley and Brown, I grant you were earnest, conspicuous, powerful actors in bringing about the result, but when their work was done, who among them have acted a more manly part—with more justice, kindness, and magnanimity to a failen foe than they have? It is now proposed, by the Liberals under their lead, to liberate the white men of the South—to relieve them from the oppressions of the Radicals whom they helped put in power, but who have proved false to their promise and unable to govern the country. They propose to reacore to them all their lost rights (Slavery excepted) and to treat them as equals, in every regard in this Government. They propose to reacore to them all their lost rights (Slavery excepted) and to treat them as equals, in every regard in this Government. They propose to reconstruct and reunite all our people, upon the broad basis of universal amnesty—to reatore us to civil government from unconstitutional interference with the management of our local and domestic affairs, regarding the writ of habeas corpus as the safeguard of freemen; that there shall be real Civil Service Reform; that we shall have a government of the people such as our fathers gave us as an inheritance, instead of the pro possibility of payment; their taxes, under the delusive pretext of free schools, and protect to this takes, under the delusive pretext of free schools, and protect to this school times what they were before the war; the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial offices of their States in the hands of ignorant and corrupt partisans, before whom they neither expect nor are likely to obtain just treatment.

Such is the putture that the tax-payers of the South now have presented to them. Le it amy wonder that under such a state of things, they at first became disgusted, then indifferent, and finally hopeless of any escape by any conduct of their own from the situation which for years has been staring them in the ince f ls it at all surprising that they have alternated at times between the desperate resolve that they would resist the State authorities has ever been formed), and an atter indifference to public affairs, as matters in which they had no voice, with a determination to remain passive spectators of events, let them take whatever course they would we have been villided and abused by a partisan press, against whose falsehoods no denial was of any avail, until we feel that we are aliens in the land of our birth that we no longer have any voice in the affairs of our country; our hopes have died out; the idea that we are a part of the free American people has passed away partnotism has lost its significance to use throw of our institutions. Greeley and Brown are the sum of our institutions. Greeley and Brown, to when they have been indifferent, and findly hopeless of any escape by the distance of the sum of the people has passed and policies, which will cake discontent among the massers of the Republicans certainty exists. They say they want of the Republicans certainty exists. They say they want of the Republicans certainty exists. They say they want of the Republicans certainty exists. They say they want of the Republicans certainty exists. They say they want of the Republicans certainty exists. They say th great country is and adopting European ideas, and to the overand policies, which will lead to the overthrow of our institutions. Greeley and Brown are the
throw of our institutions. Greeley and Brown are the
representatives of these ideas, always leading in every
progressive movement, and supported as they will be by
the active, talented pairiotic young men of the country
the active, talented pairiotic young men of the country
the active, talented pairiotic should be given in the comthe active, taining painteness should be given in the come of the country to whom important positions should be given in the cong canvass, and upon whom high duties should be posed. I cannot doubt that success will crown efforts, and the country be redeemed. I have written the country be redeemed. I have written the country be redeemed. great haste and loosely, but hope you will agree with m in the views I have expressed. I am sure they are the views of the Democrats of Kentucky, and it so, delegate ought to be sent to Raltimore who will fathfully earry them out. Respectfully yours.

B. Magoffin.

GREELEY AND BROWN IN VIRGINIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Here in this State there is no dissenting opinion about the duty of the Baltimore Convention, and anything else than the nomination of Mr. Greeley will be a bitter disappointment. The letters from James Lyons and John H. Gilmer, about which so much parade is made in the Grant oreans, are laughed at here, as neither of these men have sufficient influence to control a vote beyond their own. The delegates from this State will be in every instance the representative men of their districts—such as Ould, Goode, Boocock, Mayre, &c.—and not a man of them but is ardently for Mr. Greeley. They propose to make the necessity of their demands for Greeley and Brown feit, and they regard the future of their State as depending upon the nonminations. I have never seen such unanimity among all classes. The people, without regard to leaders, would force the nominations if requisite. Lyons and Gilmer, par nobile frairum, are alone in their opposition.

Norfotk, Va., June 17, 1872. will be a bitter disappointment. The letters from Jame

GEN. TOOMBS CORRECTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: It is surprising to find Gen. Robert Toombs alleging as his reason for opposition to Horace Greeley that "Greeley is a Woman's Rights man." The present writer, having been one of the feeble minority who yoted for woman suffrage in our State Constitutional Convention of 1897, where Mr. Greeley was its most potent opponent, can testify that Gen. Toombs is most lamentably mistaken as to Mr. Greeley's position on that subject. Horace Greeley agrees with Robert Toombs on the "Woman's Rights question." But what has the "Woman's Rights question." To do with the Presidency of the United States at this time? This struggle is for the correction of Federal abuses and the reform of Federal usurpations. Woman suffrage will come whenever women want and demand it; and then, I do not doubt, both Greeley and Toombs will concede it. In the meanwhile, if Greeley's supposed advocacy of "Woman's Rights," has constituted Toombs's chief opposition to him, Toombs should correct his error, reconsider his opposition, and support Greeley.

New-York, June 22, 1872.

G. J. T. man." The present writer, having been one of the

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

PERMITS REFUSED TO PAT-MELTERS-CITY RAIL-ROAD COMPANIES TO BE PROSECUTED.

The Board of Health, on the recommendation of the Sanitary Committee, refused permits, yesterday, to Gamble & McNeil, Tobey & Booth, and M. Donohue & Co., to melt fat at the foot of West Thirtyninth and Fortieth-sts. A permit to melt fat at No. 14 First-ave., asked for by George F. Johnson, was refused. Commissioner Gross, as Committee on Disinfection, was authorized to expend 800 up to July 1, in disinfecting streets and gutters. The same Commissioner reported that for the five days ending on June 25, 441 miles of streets and gutters had been disinfected.

that for the five days ending on June 25,441 miles of streets and gutters had been disinfected.

It was alleged that a death from small-pox had occurred on an incoming vessel, and that the passengers were allowed to land without having been quarantined. The City Samtary Inspector was directed to investigate and report. Reports were received from the various Assistant Health Inspectors, complaining of the condition of streets in various parts of the city, some being partly inpaved and others having broken pavenients. Referred to the Department of Public Works. Reports were received from the Assistant Health Inspectors, who were instructed to ascertain whether or not the various city railroad companies were complying with the ordinances of the heard, requiring revolving ventilators to be placed on sil the cars, and the removal of cushioned seats and backs. From the reports, it appeared that every line was delinquent in the matter of ventilators; mearly every line in regard to cushioned seats. Commissioner Manjarere moved that the attorney be directed to begin actioner of moved that the attorney be directed to begin actioner of moved that the attorney be directed to begin actioner of moved that the attorney be directed to begin actioner of moved that the attorney be directed to begin actioner of moved that the attorney be directed to begin actions against all the companies which have violated the provisions of the samitary code, and this, after delate, was adopted.

THE FASHIONS.

WHAT JUNE BRINGS-JUNE ROSES OF PARIS-MIDSUMMER HATS AND TRIMMINGS-IMPORT-ED BONNETS, TRAVELING MATERIALS AND STYLES - BALL TOILETTES - FASHIONABLE ACCESSORIES.

Lovely June gives us not natural roses alone, out, in the way of fashions, the most charming artificial ones. Flowers are the rage, and the fairest of faces peep forth from a perfect bower of felinge and blosms so natural it is hard to believe that the sap is not coursing through their pulpy veins, and the pure lymph is not ascending into the rusiling sheaves of wheat and corn, made by hands to adorn my lady's hat. Such great, pure, cool water lilies Undine might covet; grasses and graceful lily of the valley; ferns almost exhaling the atmosphere of the woody dell roofed by cedar,
"And fresh-blown roses washed in dow."

Midsummer bats are simply perfection. An enthusastic and gushing young lady declares "she could live upon them," an important suggestion, taking into con-sideration the "upward rise," strikes and things. "The Shepherdess" is decidedly the most piquant of all the Dolly Vardens. A lovely snowy chip, or it may be in Leghorn, intended for croquet, garden parties, dejourers of a rustic order, and pic-nics. This is trimmed with narrow black velvet, in lattice work; a long garland of morning-glories may surround the crown and trail at the back, and must be blue for a blonde. For a brunette a cluster of red popples may nestle on the top in a mass of black lace and ferns ; if young and very fair, a facing of blue or pink silk is permitted; with this, long garlands of tinted leaves, or half opened June roses. Fancy this coquettish hat combined with a Watteau costum the long-handled parasol, and imagine Marie Antoinette and her court at Trianon. Exquisite are the new Parisian bonnets and hats recently opened for inspection, approval, and purchase. The Rubens, extremely odd, excessively pretty, the wide brim turned up to the crown at the left, and slightly curving upward at the back, is of Leghorn. The trimmingbut picturesque—is of black velvet, tinted leaves of rosevines, over which the gray hue of decay spreads, the brighter begonia leaves, or Autumu leaves heetle and sere. More for dress purposes is a trimming of an ostrich plume, with scarfs of fine black Chantilly. Very handsome black lace bonnets, for ceremonious purposes, are covered with black Chantilly, laid loosely over the foundation, or it may be in fine thread net, jet sprays of tiny beads-not the heavy jet used for Winter hats -and perhaps an estrich feather, or flowers if preferred, with the graceful tendrils at the back. Silk bonnets and parasols, also, made of the same

terial as the costume, are extremely fashionable and distingué. Stout ladies should not venture upon broad brimmed hats-what the English call "pork pio"-unless anxious to be caricutured; high English-crowned hats, black, with narrow brims, a simple trimming of black velvet, jet, or scarf of black lace suits them better. Particularly is this sort of hat recommended for traveling, to all styles. The "Rough and Ready," or "Coolis" hats, to which our Indian visitors took such a fancy, are not at all suitable for the promenade or traveling. Their eccentricity attracts attention, which should be avoided, especially in public thoroughfares and "on the road." Pique hats are simple, light and very comfortable for the country. They are scalloped upon the edges, the crown is buttoned upon the border, they are easily taken apart for the laundry and as quickly made up again. For a very little madchen is the charming soft Swiss muslin cap in fine dots, lined with blue or rose color; for those of larger growth come the curled brim sailors' hats, also the buff and white pique hats, and the Dolly Varden in fine straw and leghorn, trimmed with white feathers and knots of ribbon. Fashion insists that a fine traveling costume must have a bonnet to match; if this is not desirable or convenient, a simple black, high-crowned straw hat, without color, can be worn with any costume. But qualities of fine gray and brown straws are always found and at low prices. Dolly Varden-bewitching, dimpled, tender, coquettish Dolly! hunted down-has come to grief, and rather sooner than we predicted. We gave her until August, but she will wither, and her fragrant ashes mingle with the dving roses of June. When the corner grocery advertised Dolly Varden eggs and butter, and later still, since Mrs. Red Dog and friends have cast longing eyes on Dolly Varden erctonne and chintz with which they were favored by the complaisant Indian Commissioners in the way of 120,000 yards for reception costumes, what can be expected of Fashion ? So little Dolly is snubbed and black-balled forevermore. Still one need not be sent to Coventry for wearing a lovely white or lavender foulard over which is scattered small flowers in the way of violets or rose buds and pansies, nor indeed cambrics of the same fresh style. Striped materials are mostly sought for this season for Striped batiste is preferable to plain as to wear and finish. An emporium of fashion gives us assurance in favor of dark fern linen, bows at the back of the costume, and scallops at the edges bound with brown, the triuming arranged to form in appearance three skirts, with two narrow rows of plaiting each five inches deep, a wide row ten mehes. With this is worn a graceful cape called the "Julie," trimmed to correspond, fastened in at the waist behind by a belt underneath. The fashionable traveling vail is of gray silky grenadine, made square-edged, with extremely narrow fringe. This is worn as are those of lace, the point in front, the rest fastened carelessly at the back of the hat with an ornament of any shape—daggers, bars of shell, jet shields, and clasps. The linen duster is as necessary for Summer flitting as the waterproof for Winter, and must be equally as large. Bayadere stripes are revived in expensive goods, such as camel's hair and all goat's hair fabrics. Lengthwise stripes come in batiste, linen, seersucker, mohair, and materials of that sort; for traveling, these are made up mostly into polonaises to be worn over silk, or black beaver mohair—next equal to silk—skirts. A batiste, in dull wood brown, with an inch-wide satin stripe, makes a stylish polonaise, price \$1 15 a yard. Another style, tea- color, with a white stripe resembling thick lace, and a flax gray with stripe of a darker shade, sells at \$1 a yard. These are trimmed with fringe, a lace fringed edged, and woolen guipure lace. For servicable traveling dresses a trimming is recommended of two rows of side plaiting or bias bands piped either with brown or black. Linen, striped with a darker shade, is more popular than plain, at 371 cents. Entire suits of seersucker, a stone-colored species of gingham, with white stripes, are made up for country expeditions and any purpose occasioning wear and soil, are sold ready made into a polousise, and skirt trimmed with ruffles or bands, for \$12. The traveling costume, par excellence, for long journeys, is decidedly the silky black brilliantine or "beaver

mehair." If solled, they can be sponged as readily as black siik; if dusty, they submit gracefully to a thorough brushing, and so pliable and soft is the fabric that it will stand any amount of crushing without showing a wrinkle. A very elegant suit of the material has been made up recently in the popular "Lady Washington" polonaise, extremely becoming to all figures, more especially to those of embonpoint. The fronts are car ried so far back as to very nearly meet behind, fastened by a gros grain bow and sash ends. The front and sides are thus rendered quite plain, adding the necessary bouffant effect. The front is closed and ornamented with gros grain bows. The trimming of the shirt is of wide gros grain bows. The trimining of the sate is of wide flat kilt plaiting, and a narrower side plaiting with a heading for the polonalse. The cape called "The Julie" which accompanied the costume was before described. The beaver mohair, besides its excellence as a traveler, makes a good appearance as a hotel dinner dress as route. An unpleasing rumor comes from over the sea, that polonaises are to be discarded this Pall. Useful as well as expensive is our favorite style; but we shall not gain by the loss, for the extra material will be added to the plain skirt, in a multiplicity of ruffles and flounces reaching up to the waist. It is to be hoped that American ladies will not be led to discard the most useful and in many ways the most economical of graceful fashions, for a mere caprice of woful extravagance. The very fact, however, of the cost of these elaborately rufiled skirts, with many will prove their greatest charm. Among the ball dresses prepared for the gay Midsummer season, the most elegant are of delicate slik of some new shade described, not inaptly, by a foreign correspondent as "of sickly or convalescent aspect, shadows of colors, ghosts of shades." These silks are worn beneath embroidered Swiss muslin or mult and soft India muslin. The new colors are seither very bright or gay, but what one would call tender, opat tinted. The pink, purple, gold, and blue peep out as discreetly as the sun in the dim haze of morning. Exquisite is a toilet of opal blue, moonlight glancing through its richness, its elaborate yet graceful lace featoons fastened with camellias and sprays of white blue. This seems simple enough, but the opal blue is heaviest gros grain, and the cloud of lace, thread net, edged with flouncings of point. India mulis of cobweb to xture are elaborately embroidered, as indeed is every article of dress. In fact, there is an immensity of embroidering and braiding covering those dainty robes, with which we need not quarrel, but simply admire in them the progress of industry and the perfection of manufacturing processes, and one forgives the extravagance, ladies look so charming under fabrics upon which are artistically worked delicate exotics, graceful birds, masses of foliage; and if one grumbles—cus bono I Langerie is very much ornamented with black velvet in bows and loops, squarcs for the bosom, and lovely velvet bands with golden buckles for rounded throats and arms, to be found at the shops. Delicate glace is temmed with quantities of marrow plaked ruffles; over this is draged white cripe de chene, with yellow seachs spray, the siks being the palest of cera tint. discreetly as the sun in the dim haze of morning. Ex-